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Professor Tiedeman has made a scholarly contribution to institutional science; and his book will be heartily welcomed by educators as a needed complement to the works of Wilson, Cooley, and Bryce.

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THE NEW YORK REFORMATORY IN ELMIRA. By ALEXANDER WINTER, with Preface by HAVELOCK ELLIS. Pp. x, 172. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., 1891.

MR. ALEXANDER WINTER's book on the Elmira Reformatory is an important contribution to penological literature. The fact that it is published simultaneously in England and Germany indicates the increasing interest abroad in this remarkable institution.

The preface is by Mr. Havelock Ellis, author of *The Criminal*, in the "Contemporary Science Series." He says: "It has not been on the old continent that the practical treatment of the criminal has of late years received its chief impulse. For the epoch-making period we must turn to the United States."

Mr. Winter's book presents the most complete and sympathetic description of the Elmira Reformatory that has yet been published. He describes in detail the reformatory treatment used in the institution; the diagnosis of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of each inmate upon entrance; his assignment to school and industrial work; the mark system, and the process of promotion from grade to grade.

Mr. Winter brings out the fact, which is sometimes not sufficiently understood, that a release from the Elmira Reformatory does not depend solely upon the record made. He says: "The qualification for discharge necessitates not only unexceptionable conduct and fulfilment of rules, but a certain assurance that the criminal has actually become a converted and better man, and both can

and will conduct himself with propriety in the future, and that above all things he is thoroughly qualified to supply his needs and to maintain himself by upright and honest means."

Mr. Winter is deeply impressed with the power of Superintendent Brockway's personality throughout the institution. He says: "Brockway is not only the director of the establishment, he lives among the inmates; he lives and thinks with them, with each individual."

Like other observers, the author notes the predominance of intellectual and ethical teaching, over religious teaching as a reformatory influence at Elmira.

Mr. Winter prefers the Elmira parole system, with supervision by an officer of the institution or friendly citizens, to the British ticket-of-leave system, which places the liberated prisoner under the control of the police.

Mr. Winter does not sympathize with the legislators of the State of New York, who have barred productive labor at the reformatory. He is much impressed by Mr. Brockway's proposed plan of a system of self-support among the prisoners. Mr. Brockway desires to open an account with every prisoner, and to charge him with his board, lodging, clothing, medical treatment, etc., crediting him with his labor and its actual cost to the State, the prisoner to have the surplus, and not to be liberated as long as the balance is against him.

Superintendent Brockway's remarkable experiments in physical culture made in 1886 are fully described. Men of low intellectual power and sluggish temperament were put through a vigorous course of physical training, dieting, Turkish baths, and special school discipline, accurate records being kept of the results. As a result several of these men were aroused from their torpor and were stimulated to intellectual endeavor, which resulted in great improvement.

The military organization, which was established in 1888, is described with approval.

Mr. Winter accepts, without question, the claims of the institution that 83 per cent. of the inmates are successfully reformed.

The value of Mr. Winter's book would have been greatly increased had he compared the Elmira system with the reformatory systems of European prisons, especially those of Great Britain. While it is true that they have no reformatories dealing exclusively with the class of inmates received at Elmira, it is also true that most important results have been claimed for the improved prison system which has existed in Great Britain for the past ten or fifteen years.

The book presents an ideal picture of Elmira, rather than an actual picture. It is not exactly one which would have been drawn by an inmate or an officer of the prison, setting forth its actual daily operation. Mr. Winter's enthusiasm grows as he progresses, until the idea that the institution is a prison seems to vanish from his mind, and he even ceases to speak of it as such, but speaks of the "institute" instead.

Incidentally, and apparently without intention, Mr. Winter has brought out what seems to some of Mr. Brockway's friends one of the great defects of the institution, namely: the fact that its vitality appears to be dependent upon the personality of the superintendent. There is no Elmira system. The new reformatories have been able to follow Mr. Brockway's lead only to a limited extent. Were Mr. Brockway to die, the institution would straightway lose its identity to a large degree, unless some other Brockway were to arise. It would seem also as if Elmira ought to be able to furnish at least assistant superintendents for the newer reformatories as they grow up, but thus far it has done practically nothing in the way of training officers for the newer institutions. The ideal reformatory would be one which a man of unusual fitness and capability might carry on in the lines which have been

established, but it is doubtful whether this would be possible with Elmira as it is.

If Sir E. F. DuCane, the chief director of British prisons, or some one equally competent, could make as complete and appreciative a study of the Elmira reformatory as Mr. Winter's, and draw an impartial comparison between the Elmira system and the British prison system, the result would be of great value; but Mr. Winter's book, with Mr. Brockway's published reports, affords material for a reasonably fair comparison, which we hope some one will make.

H. H. HART.

St. Paul, Minn.

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NOTES.

THE Table of Contents and Index to Volume I. of the publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science were sent to members and subscribers with the closing number of the volume, *Theory and Technique of Statistics*, Part II., issued as May supplement.

THE Academy has received from the translator, Mr. W. E. Curtis, a copy in English of the Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, a new evidence that the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics will result in giving to the country information of value. A translation of the Constitution of Brazil has also appeared in the Political and Social Science publications of Trinity College (N. C.).

A REQUEST has been received by the Academy for permission to translate the monograph by Dr. J. S. Billings, on "Public Health and Municipal Government," into the Dutch language. A similar request had been received some time previously for permission to translate this paper into the Russian language.